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蛾类性信息素受体研究进展

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摘要: 蛾类昆虫的性信息素受体(pheromone receptor, PR)是雄蛾识别雌蛾性腺挥发的性信息素组 分的核心元件,它决定了雄蛾识别性信息素的嗅觉受体神经元(olfactory receptor neuron, ORN)的 选择性和特异性。从烟芽夜蛾 Heliothis virescens 中鉴定了第一个蛾类的 PR 基因以来,随着高通量 测序技术的发展,结合同源比对分析,已有超过60种蛾类的PR基因得到了鉴定。与普通气味受 体(odorant receptor, OR)基因不同, 蛾类 PR 基因在进化上比较保守, 在系统发育树中聚集在同一 分支,形成了所谓的传统的 PR 亚家族。表达谱和原位杂交分析表明 PR 基因主要在雄蛾触角中特 异或偏好表达,在测定过的蛾类中 PR 主要限定在雄蛾触角长毛形感器中表达。近年来,通过体外 表达、转基因果蝇 Drosophila 及其他方法已经对其中 30 余种蛾类的 PR 基因进行了功能研究。随 着越来越多蛾类的 PR 基因得到鉴定和功能得到研究,研究人员发现了蛾类昆虫中位于传统 PR 分 支以外的 PR 分支,这些 PR 同样能识别蛾类的性信息素成分,使我们对不同蛾类 PR 的进化关系及 其与物种分化的关系有了新的认识。本文综述了蛾类 PR 的研究新进展,主要从 PR 的鉴定、表达 模式、功能研究以及进化等方面进行总结和探讨,并提出如下研究重要方向展望:(1)鉴定更多非 [型性信息素蛾类的 PR 及其功能,增加对 PR 基因进化的认识;(2)增加对特殊 PR 的功能解析,拓 宽对 PR 功能的认识;(3)更多关注蛾类新 PR 分支的 PR 基因,特别是未鉴定到传统 PR 分支 PR 的 蛾类;(4)对 PR 与其他嗅觉相关蛋白,特别是 PR 与 PBP 和 SNMP1 的互作关系进行研究,加强对 PR 作用机制的理解;(5)解析 PR 和 Orco 形成复合体的结构,理解 PR 结构和功能的关系,以及 PR 功能分化和物种进化的关系:(6)通过已鉴定的 PR 设计更加高效的蛾类害虫绿色防控措施。

关键词: 蛾类; 嗅觉; 性信息素受体; 表达模式; 功能分析; 进化

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Research progress of pheromone receptors in moths

CAO Song, LIU Yang*, WANG Gui-Rong* (State Key Laboratory for Biology of Plant Disease and Insect Pests, Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing 100193, China) Abstract: As a vital element in male moth for reception of sex pheromone components emitted by the sex gland of the conspecific female moth, pheromone receptor (PR) determines the selectivity and specificity of male odorant receptor neuron (ORN) sensing sex pheromones. Since the first PR gene in moths was identified from *Heliothis virescens*, PR genes have been identified in more than 60 moth species with the development of high-throughput sequencing techniques combined with sequence homology analysis. Subsequent studies proved that unlike ordinary odorant receptor (OR) genes, PR genes in moths are relatively conserved in evolution, and they cluster into a unique group in the phylogenetic tree, forming the so-called traditional PR subfamily. The expression profile and *in situ* hybridization results demonstrate that PR genes are mainly specifically or biased expressed in male antennae, and in the studied moth

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species, PRs are restrictedly expressed in the long sensilla trichodea of male antennae. In recent years, the PRs of 30 moth species have been functionally characterized by using in vitro expression system. transgenic *Drosophila* and other methods. As an increasing number of PRs in moths have been identified and functionally studied, researchers found other PR clades separated with the traditional PR clade in moths, which also function to recognize moth pheromone components, giving us a new understanding of the evolutionary relationships of PRs in moths and the relationship between PR evolution and species differentiation. In this article, we reviewed the new research advances of PRs in moths from aspects including PR identification, expression patterns, functional characterization and evolution, and proposed the following important directions for further research: (1) Identifying and deorphanizing more PR genes in moths that do not use type I pheromone, to promote the understanding of the evolution of PR genes; (2) Characterizing the function of special PRs, to broaden our knowledge of the function of PRs; (3) Paying more attention to PRs in the new PR clades, especially for moth species whose PR genes belonging to the traditional PR clade have not been identified; (4) Studying the interactions between PR and other olfactory-related proteins, especially PBPs and SNMP1, to further understand how PR works; (5) Illuminating the structure of PR and Orco complex, to reveal the relationship between PR structure and function, and the relationship between the differentiation of PR function and the evolution of moth species; (6) Designing efficient and environmentally friendly measures to control moth pests based on the identified PRs.

Key words: Moths; olfaction; pheromone receptor; expression pattern; functional characterization; evolution

雄蛾通过识别同种雌蛾释放的特异的性信息素 来寻找合适的配偶,并完成后代繁衍。蛾类的性信 息素一般是由雌蛾(仅少数雄蛾)特定的腺体合成 并释放到体外的一类挥发性的化合物,常为不同比 例的多种化合物构成的混合物(Byer, 2006),这类 混合物能引起同种雄蛾特定的行为或生理反应 (Karlson and Butenandt, 1959; Karlson and Lüscher, 1959: Roelofs and Cardé, 1977). 同时对种间生殖隔 离的形成具有重要作用(Groot et al., 2006; Ming et al., 2007; Baker, 2008; Smadja and Butlin, 2009) 1959年,科学家从家蚕 Bombyx mori 中鉴定了蛾类 的第一种性信息素成分——蚕蛾醇(Butenandt et al., 1959)。在过去60年中,超过1600种蛾类的性 信息素成分得到鉴定(Groot et al., 2016)。根据化 学结构, 蛾类的性信息素可分为4种类型: Ⅰ, Ⅱ, Ⅲ及0型。Ⅰ型性信息素通常是由10~18个碳原 子构成的包含0~3个不饱和双键的酯类、醇类或醛 类化合物 (Millar, 2000; Ando et al., 2004; Föstedt et al., 2016),如家蚕的性信息素成分蚕蛾醇 E10, Z12-16: OH(Butenandt et al., 1959)。这类化合物约 占蛾类性信息素的 75%。典型的 Ⅱ 类性信息素是 由 17~25 个碳原子构成的长链不饱和碳氢化合物 或环氧衍生物,常包含1~3个不饱和双键和0~2

个环氧基(Millar, 2000; Ando et al., 2004; Grant et al., 2012; Föstedt et al., 2016), 如冬尺蠖蛾 Operophtera brumata 的性信息素成分 1, 3Z, 6Z, 9Z-19: Hy (Roelofs et al., 1982)。 I 类性信息素约 占蛾类性信息素的 15%。Ⅲ类性信息素的结构与 Ⅰ和Ⅱ类性信息素不同,典型的Ⅲ类性信息素通常 包含1或2个甲基侧链分支,并且甲基支链被奇数 个碳原子隔开(Föstedt et al., 2016),如舞毒蛾 Lymantria dispar 的性信息素成分(7R, 8S)-7,8 环 氧-2-甲基十八烷(Bierl et al., 1970)。0 型性信息素 主要是一类由7~9个碳原子构成的短链醇类或酮 类化合物,这类化合物结构比较简单,更类似于植物 挥发物 (Föstedt et al., 2016), 例如高山毛顶蛾 Eriocrania semipurpurella 的性信息素成分(S, Z)-6nonen-2-ol(Kozlov et al., 1996)。目前这类化合物 仅在鳞翅目古老的单孔亚目(Monotrysia)及毛翅目 (Trichoptera)中有报道,因此也常被看作是蛾类性 信息素的起源。

雄蛾主要通过触角上灵敏的嗅觉系统来识别性信息素(Vogt and Riddiford, 1981)。昆虫触角上分布着不同类型的嗅觉感器,通常情况下,每根感器下包含1~4个不等数量的嗅觉受体神经元(olfactory receptor neuron, ORN),性信息素受体(pheromone

receptor, PR)表达在毛形感器内 ORN 的树突膜上。 蛾类性信息素识别是一个复杂的过程,需要多种蛋 白和神经元细胞参与。首先,性信息素分子通过毛 形感器表面的孔洞进入感器内部,脂溶性的性信息 素分子被性信息素结合蛋白(pheromone binding protein, PBP) 捕获结合,并运输至 PR, PR 被激活后 打开离子通道,将化学信号转化为电信号,电信号被 OSN 的轴突传递到触角叶内的嗅小球,信号在触角 叶中完成加工,而后被投射神经元(projection neuron, PN)传递到更高级的脑中枢。信号经过高 级脑中枢的整合、处理,指导雄蛾对性信息素做出电 生理或行为反应。在外周嗅觉分子水平上,除了 PR (Sakurai et al., 2015; Chang et al., 2017) 和 PBP (Große-Wilde et al., 2006; Allen and Wanner, 2011; Zhu G et al., 2016) 以外, 感受神经元膜蛋白 (sensory neuron membrane protein, SNMP) (Pregitzer et al., 2014; Blankenburg et al., 2019) 和性信息素 降解酶 (pheromone-degrading enzyme, PDE) (Rybczynski et al., 1989; Ishida and Leal, 2005; Durand et al., 2011; Choo et al., 2013) 等多种蛋白 也参与了蛾类性信息素的识别过程。另外,有研究 发现果蝇 Drosophila 的离子型受体 (ionotropic receptor, IR)也参与了性信息素的识别过程(Koh et al., 2014; He et al., 2019),但是蛾类 IR 是否直接 参与性信息素的识别还未见报道。

尽管多种嗅觉相关蛋白参与了蛾类性信息素的识别过程,但是 PR 作为与性信息素直接结合并产生信号转导的蛋白,决定了 ORN 对配体的选择性和特异性。本文综述蛾类 PR 的鉴定、结构特征、表达模式、功能研究以及进化等方面的研究进展,以期为蛾类 PR 的功能和进化研究提供参考,同时为开发蛾类害虫基于性信息素受体的绿色防控措施提供理论依据。

1 蛾类昆虫性信息素受体的鉴定及结构特征

1991 年,科学家从脊椎动物褐家鼠 Ratfm norvegicus 的嗅觉上皮细胞中发现第一个气味受体 (odorant receptor, OR)基因(Buck and Axel, 1991), 它属于 G 蛋白偶联受体(G protein-coupled receptor, GPCR)超家族成员。1999 年,通过全基因组测序的方法,研究人员在果蝇中首次鉴定到昆虫的 OR 基因 (Clyne et al., 1999; Gao and Chess, 1999;

Vosshall et al., 1999),为昆虫 OR 的鉴定和研究提供了理论基础。昆虫的 OR 一般由 350~450 个氨基酸编码,是一类七次跨膜蛋白(seventransmembrane domain protein),但它并不属于 GPCR 家族成员,因为它们具有与 GPCR 相反的拓扑结构,昆虫 OR 的 N 端在胞内而 C 端在胞外(Benton et al., 2006; Lundin et al., 2007)。此外,昆虫特异的 OR 需要和一个种间高度保守且广泛表达的气味受体共受体(odorant receptor coreceptor, Orco)(Larsson et al., 2004; Jones et al., 2005; Neuhaus et al., 2005)形成异源 OR-Orco 多聚复合体来行使功能(Neuhaus et al., 2005; Sato et al., 2008; Wicher et al., 2008),特异的 OR 决定复合体的功能。蛾类PR属于昆虫 OR 基因家族,与昆虫其他 OR 具有相同的结构特征。

蛾类的 PR 基因最先在烟芽夜蛾 Heliothis virescens (Krieger et al., 2002, 2004)和家蚕(Sakurai et al., 2004; Krieger et al., 2005) 中通过触角 cDNA 文库分析和基因组分析的方法被鉴定。在随后几年 内,研究人员通过同源克隆的方法成功地在多种蛾 类,包括粘虫 Mythimna separata、小菜蛾 Plutella xylostella 和瓜绢螟 Diaphania indica (Mitsuno et al., 2008)、多音天蚕 Antheraea polyphemus 和柞蚕 A. pernyi (Forstner et al., 2009)以及苹淡褐卷蛾 Epiphyas postvittana (Jordan et al., 2009)、秆野螟属 Ostrinia 几种蛾类(Miura et al., 2009, 2010; Wanner et al., 2010)、棉铃虫 Helicoverpa armigera、烟青虫 H. assulta (Zhang et al., 2010)和脐橙螟 Amyelois transitella(Xu et al., 2012)等蛾类中鉴定到 PR 基 因,这表明蛾类 PR 基因具有序列高度保守性。此 外,系统发育分析结果表明这些典型的 PR 基因都 聚集在进化树的同一分支,形成了蛾类 PR 的特定 分支。这也是鉴定蛾类 PR 基因的一个重要依据。

近年来,随着测序技术和生物信息工具的发展和应用,目前已有65种蛾类昆虫的PR基因得到了鉴定(表1)。

2 蛾类昆虫性信息素受体基因的表达模式

通过研究 PR 基因的表达模式,如表达时间、表达位置,在感器中的定位等信息,我们可以推测 PR 的功能,为该受体的功能研究提供理论基础。研究人员一般通过 RT-PCR 或 qRT-PCR 对目标 PR 基因

进行表达模式研究。由于性信息素是主要由雌蛾释 放用于吸引同种雄蛾的化合物,而雄蛾依靠其触角 上的嗅觉系统来识别性信息素,因此在大多数情况 下,PR 基因在雄蛾触角中特异或偏好表达(Sakurai et al., 2004; Krieger et al., 2005; Nakagawa et al., 2005; Wanner et al., 2007)。但是,也存在一些特殊 情况。例如,烟芽夜蛾的 HvirOR6 和家蚕的 BmorOR9 等在雌雄成虫触角中的表达量无明显差 异(Krieger et al., 2004; Wanner et al., 2007),而且 烟芽夜蛾雌蛾触角对 HvirOR6 的配体 Z9-14: Ald 有 电生理反应(Zielonka et al., 2018)。还有些 PR 基 因在雌成虫触角中的表达量更高,例如红醋栗穿孔 蛾 Lampronia capitella 的 LcapOR3 (Yuvaraj et al., 2018b)、烟草天蛾 Manduca sexta 的 MsexOR15 (Koenig et al., 2015)、苹果蠹蛾 Cydia pomonella 的 CpomOR21 和 CpomOR22(Walker et al., 2016)、小菜 蛾 PxylOR8(Liu Y et al., 2018)等。这些在雌成虫 触角中高表达的 PR 基因可能参与了雌成虫间的种 内识别、种内竞争等特殊行为,避免处于高交配竞争 或产卵不适宜的环境,通过减少生态资源竞争来提 高自身交配率及后代的生存率(Holdcraft et al., 2016)。此外,PR 基因也在成虫非触角组织中表达, 这种特殊的表达模式暗示 PR 基因可能具有其他功 能。例如,在烟芽夜蛾中识别主要性信息素成分的 HvirOR13 和识别次要性信息素成分的 HvirOR6 在 成虫腹部及雌成虫产卵器中表达(Krieger et al., 2004; Widmayer et al., 2009; Vogel et al., 2010),表 明其可能参与了成虫交配时对性信息素的识别,而 雌成虫可能通过识别自身释放的性信息素来反馈调 节性信息素的释放量(Widmayer *et al.*, 2009)。

除了在成虫组织中表达以外,有研究表明 PR基因也在幼虫和蛹中表达。例如,家蚕 BmorOR1 在雄成虫羽化前 4 d 的蛹期开始表达,随后表达量逐渐增加(Sakurai et al., 2004),烟芽夜蛾所有 PR基因在雄成虫羽化前 1 d 均有表达,部分基因在羽化前 5 d 就开始表达(Krieger et al., 2009)。烟芽夜蛾HvirOR6 和 HvirOR13 在 1 龄幼虫的头部及 5 龄幼虫头部和触角中均有表达,而且幼虫触角感器对性信息素成分有电生理反应(Zielonka et al., 2016)。在之前的报道中,研究人员就发现海灰翅夜蛾Spodoptera littoralis、甜菜夜蛾 S. exigua 以及小菜蛾幼虫均能识别雌蛾释放的性信息素而且性信息素还能增加幼虫对食物的趋性行为(Poivet et al., 2012; Jin et al., 2015; Zhu J et al., 2016),这表明性信息

素可以作为幼虫寻找食物资源的一个重要化学线索。但是,研究人员并未在海灰翅夜蛾幼虫触角中发现 PR 基因的表达(Poivet *et al.*, 2012, 2013),而甜菜夜蛾和小菜蛾幼虫的触角中是否表达 PR 基因目前还未见报道。

PR 基因表达在触角长毛形感器内的 ORN 中,在通常情况下每根感器下包含 2 个不同的 ORNs。通过原位杂交技术,研究人员可以确定表达在同一根长毛形感器中的 PR 基因。例如,研究发现家蚕 BmorOR1 和 BmorOR3 在邻近的 ORNs 中表达(Krieger et al., 2005),烟芽夜蛾 HvirOR11 和 HvirOR13 在邻近的 ORNs 中表达(Krieger et al., 2009)。

3 蛾类昆虫性信息素受体的功能研究

3.1 性信息素受体功能的研究方法

2004年,研究人员借助爪蟾卵母细胞表达系统 完成了第一个蛾类 PR 即家蚕 BmorOR1 的功能研究 (Sakurai et al., 2004)。由于爪蟾卵母细胞具有个 体大、周期短、操作简单、结果稳定等优点,使它成为 PR 功能研究最常用的异源表达系统(表2)。当然, 研究人员也通过其他异源表达系统研究蛾类 PR 的 功能,主要包括 HEK293 (human embryonic kidney 293)细胞系(Yuvaraj et al., 2018b)、CHO(Chinese hamster ovary)细胞系(Wicher et al., 2017)、果蝇 "空神经元"系统(Montagné et al., 2012)、转基因家 蚕系统(Sakurai et al., 2011)、家蚕巨型囊泡(giant vesicles) 系统(Hamada et al., 2014) 和草地贪夜蛾 S. frugiperda Sf9 细胞系(Xu et al., 2014)等(表 2)。 这些异源表达系统都成功地用于蛾类 PR 的功能研 究,而且通常情况下,通过不同的表达系统得到的结 果是一致的(表2),说明了这些异源表达系统用于 蛾类 PR 的功能研究是可行的。

然而,在某些情况下,使用不同的表达系统鉴定的 PR 功能存在明显的差异。例如,苹果褐卷蛾 Epiphyas postvittana 的 EposOR1 属于 PR 分支,当它在 Sf9 细胞系中表达时不能被性信息素成分激活,而对几种植物挥发物有电生理反应(Jordan et al., 2009)。当 EposOR1 在 HEK293 细胞系和爪蟾卵母细胞中表达时,却表现出了完全相反的功能,它能被性信息素成分激活但对前面报道的植物挥发物没有反应(Corcoran, 2011)。同样地,苹果蠹蛾的CpomOR3 在转基因果蝇和HEK293 细胞中表达时

表1 已报道的65 种蛾类的 PR 基因 Table 1 The identified PR genes of 65 moth species

	•	anie i ine ineminen i n		genes or ob mour species	
物种	性信息素类型及主要成分	候选 PR 基因		鉴定方法	参考文献
Species	rneromone type and major components	Candidate PR genes	Ş.	Identification methods	References
毛顶蛾科 Eriocraniidae					
高山毛顶蟣 Eriocrania semipurpurella	0 型 Type 0 (S, Z)-6-Nonen-2-ol	EsemOR1, $EsemOR3-6$		触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Yuvaraj <i>et al.</i> , 2017, 2018a
丝兰蛾科 Prodoxidae					
红醋栗穿孔蛾 Lampronia capitella	I 型 Type I Z9, Z11-14: OH	LcapOR1, LcapOR3 -8, LcapOR15	$\phi OR15$	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Yuvaraj <i>et al.</i> , 2018a, 2018b
大蚕蛾科 Saturniidae					
多音天蚕 Antheraea polyphemus	I 型 Type I E6, Z11-16: Ac	ApolOR1		同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Forstner et al., 2009
柞蚕 Antheraea pernyi	I 型 Type I E6, Z11-16: Ald	AperOR1		同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Forstner et al., 2009
天蛾科 Sphingidae					
烟草天蛾 Manduca sexta	I 型 Type I E10, Z12-16:Ald	MsexOR1, MsexOR4, M MsexOR51	MsexOR15,	触角 cDNA 文库筛选 Antennal cDNA library screening; 触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Patch et al., 2009; Große-Wilde et al., 2010, 2011; Howlett et al., 2012; Koenig et al., 2015
蚕蛾科 Bombycidae					
家蚕 Bombyx mori	I 型 Type I E10, Z12-16: OH	BmorOR1, BmorOR3 - 7, BmorOR9	morOR9	基因组测序 Genome sequencing; 触角 cDNA文库筛选 Antennal cDNA library screening	Sakurai et al., 2004; Krieger et al., 2005; Nakagawa et al., 2005; Wanner et al., 2007; The International Silkworm Genome Consortium, 2008; Tanaka et al., 2000
夜蛾科 Noctuidae					at., 2002
烟芽夜蛾 Heliothis virescens	I型 Type I Z11-16: Ald	HvirOR6, HvirOR11, HvirOR13 - 16	813 - 16	基因组测序 Genome sequencing; 触角 cDNA文库筛选 Antennal cDNA library screening	Krieger <i>et al.</i> , 2002, 2004
Heliothis subflexa	I型 Type I Z11-16: Ald	HsubOR6, HsubOR11, HsubOR13 - 16)R13 – 16	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Vásquez <i>a al.</i> , 2011
棉铃虫 Helicoverpa armigera	I 型 Type I Z11-16: Ald	HarmOR6, HarmOR11, HarmOR13 14, HarmOR14b, HarmOR15 - 16	rmOR13 - 5 - 16	同源克隆 Homologous cloning; 触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhang et al., 2010; Liu Y et al., 2012; Jiang et al., 2014; Liu NY et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2015a
烟青虫 Helicoverpa assulta	I 型 Type I Z9-16: Ald	HassOR6, HassOR11, HassOR13 – 14, HassOR14b, HassOR16)R13 – 14 ,	同源克隆 Homologous cloning; 触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhang et al., 2010; Jiang et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2014; Xu et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2015a

物种 Species	性信息素类型及主要成分 Pheromone type and major components	候选 PR 基因 Candidate PR genes	鉴定方法 Identification methods	参考文献 References
海灰翅夜嶼 Spodoptera littoralis	I 型 Type I Z9, E11-14: Ac	Slitors, Slitore, Slitorell, Slitorell, Slitorells, Slitorele	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Legeai et al., 2011; Jacquin-Joly et al., 2012; Poivet et al., 2013; Bastin-Héline et al., 2019; Walker et al., 2019
甜菜夜蛾 Spodoptera exigua	I 型 Type I Z9, E12-14: Ac	SexiOR6, SexiOR11, SexiOR13, SexiOR13,	同源克隆 Homologous cloning; 触角转录组测序Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Liu C et al., 2013; Du et al., 2018a; Zhang et al., 2018
斜纹夜蟣 Spodoptera litura	I型 Type I Z9, E11-14: Ac	SlituOR6, SlituOR11, SlituOR13, SlituOR16	同源克隆 Homologous cloning; 触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Feng et al., 2015; Lin et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2015b
草地贪夜蛾 Spodoptera frugiperda	I 型 Type I Z9-14: Ac	SfruOR6, SfruOR11, SfruOR13, SfruOR16, SfruOR66, SfruOR66, SfruOR60	基因组测序 Genome sequencing	Gouin <i>et al.</i> , 2017
茎蟆 Sesamia nonagrioides	I 型 Type I Z11-16: Ac	SnonOR6, SnonOR14 - 16	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Glaser <i>et al.</i> , 2013
大蟆 Sesamia inferens	I 型 Type I Z11-16: Ac	SinfOR21, SinfOR27, SinfOR29	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2013
黄地老虎 Agrotis segetum	I型 Type I Z7-12: Ac	AsegOR1, $AsegOR3-10$	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhang and Löfstedt, 2013
小地老虎 Agrotis ipsilon	I型 Type I Z7-12: Ac	ApisOR1 – 4, ApisOR14	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Gu <i>et al.</i> , 2014
双委夜懒 Athetis dissimilis	I 型 Type I Z9-14: OH	AdisOR1, AdisOR6, AdisOR11, AdisOR14	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Dong et al., 2016
二点委夜蛾 Athetis lepigone	I 型 Type I Z9-14: Ac	AlepOR3-7, $AlepOR47$	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhang YN <i>et al.</i> , 2016
粘虫 Mythimna separata	I 型 Type I Z11-16: Ac, Z11-16: Ald	MsepPR1 – 6	同源克隆 Homologous cloning; 触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Mitsuno et al., 2008; Du et al., 2018b
甘蓝夜蛾 Mamestra brassicae	I型 Type I Z11-16: Ac	MbraOR16	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Köblös et al., 2018
嘴壶夜螻 Oraesia emarginata	I型 Type I 性信息素成分未确定 Sex pheromone components not determined	OemaOR3 - 4, OemaOR21, OemaOR26, OemaOR28 - 30	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Feng <i>et al.</i> , 2017
粉纹夜蛾 Trichoplusia ni	I 型 Type I 27 12: A。	TiOR11 - 12, TiOR15, TiOR18,	基因组测序 Genome sequencing	Fu et al., 2018

物种 Species	性信息素类型及主要成分 Pheromone type and	候选 PR 基因 Candidate PR genes	鉴定方法 Identification methods	参考文献 References
瓜绢蟆 Diaphania indica	Inagor components I 型 Type I E11-16: Ald	DindOR1, DindOR3	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Mitsuno et al., 2008
稻纵卷叶蟆 Cnaphalocrocis medinalis	I 型 Type I Z13-18: Ald, Z13-18: Ac	CmedPR1-4	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zeng et al., 2013
桃蛀蟆 Conogethes punctiferalis	I 型 Type I E10-16: Ald	CpunOR1, CpunOR3 -9	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Ge et al., 2016
脐橙蟆 Amydois transitella	I型 Type I Z11, Z13-16:Ald	Atra OR1, Atra OR3	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Xu et al., 2012
印度谷蟆 Plodia interpunctella	I型 Type I Z9, E12-14: Ac	PintOR5, PintOR7, PintOR22, PintOR30	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Jia et al., 2018
大蜡蟆 Galleria mellonella	I 型 Type I 壬 醛 Nonanal, 十一 醛 Undecanal	GmelOR13	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhao et al., 2019
草地蟆 Loxostege sticticalis	I型 Type I E11-14: OH	LstiPR1 – 5	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Wei et al., 2017
草蟆科 Crambidae				
二化蟆 Chilo suppressalis	I型 Type I Z11-16: Ald	CsupPR1-6	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Cao et al., 2014
黄野蟆 Heortia vitessoides	I型 Type I Z8-12: OH	未鉴定到 PR 基因 No PR gene detected	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Cheng et al., 2019
豆秆野蟆 Ostrinia scapulalis	I型 Type I E11-14: Ac, Z11-14: Ac	OscaOR1, $OscaOR3 - 8$, $OscaOR7b$	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Miura et al., 2009, 2010; Zars et al., 2011
Ostrinia latipennis	I型 Type I E11-14: OH	OlatOR1, OlatOR3 – 4, OlatOR5a, OlatOR5b, OlatOR6 – 8	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Miura et al., 2009, 2010
欧洲玉米蟆 Osrinia nubilalis	I 型 Type I E11-14: Ac, Z11-14: Ac	OnubOR1, OnubOR3 -8, OnubOR5ag - 5cg, OnubOR7ag, OnubOR7bg, OnubOR8g	同源克隆 Homologous cloning; 细菌人工染色体 (BAC)文库筛选 Bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) library screening	Miura et al., 2009, 2010; Zars et al., 2011
亚洲玉米蟆 Ostrinia furnacalis	I型 Type I E12-14: Ac, Z12-14: Ac	OfurOR1, $OfurOR3 - 4$, $OscaOR5a$, $OscaOR5b$, $OscaOR5b$, $OscaOR6 - 8$	同源克隆 Homologous cloning; 触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Miura et al., 2009, 2010; Yang et al., 2015; Zhang TT et al., 2015
Ostrinia zaguliaevi	I 型 Type I Z11-14: Ac	OzagOR1, $OzagOR3a$, $OzagOR3b$, $OzagOR4 - 5$, $OzagOR7 - 8$	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Miura et al., 2009, 2010

续表 1 Table 1 continued

物种 Species	性信息素类型及主要成分 Pheromone type and major components	候选 PR 基因 Candidate PR genes	鉴定方法 Identification methods	参考文献 References
Ostrinia zealis	I 型 Type I 29-14: Ac	OzeaOR1, $OzeaOR3a$, $OzeaOR3b$, $OzeaOR4-5$, $OzeaOR7-8$	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Miura et al., 2009, 2010
Ostrinia palustralis	I 型 Type I E11-14: Ac	OpalOR1, OpalOR3-4, OpalOR7-8	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Miura et al., 2009, 2010
Ostrinia ovalipennis	I 型 Type I E11-14: Ac	OovaOR1, OovaOR3 -5, OovaOR7 -8	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Miura et al., 2009, 2010
木蠹蛾科 Cossidae				
小线角木蠹蛾 Strebtzoviella insularis	I 型 Type I Z3-14: Ac	SinsOR10, SinsOR20	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Yang <i>et al.</i> , 2019
沙棘木蠹蛾 Eogystia hippophaecolus	I 型 Type I Z7-14: Ac, E3-14: Ac	EhipPR1 –3	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Hu et al., 2016
菜蛾科 Plutellidae				
小菜蟣 Plutella xylostella	I 型 Type I Z11-16: Ald	PxylOR1, PxylOR3 = 8, PxylOR41, $PxylOR45$	同源克隆 Homologous cloning; 触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Missuno et al., 2008; Sun et al., 2013; Yang SY et al., 2017
卷蛾科 Tortricidae				
苹果蠢蛾 Cydia pomonella	I 型 Type I E8, E10-12: OH	CpomOR1, CpomOR3 – 5, CpomOR6a, CpomOR6b, CpomOR7 – 9, CpomOR21 – 22	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Bengtsson et al., 2012; Walker et al., 2016
山毛榉卷叶蛾 Cydia fagiglandana	I 型 Type I E8, E10-12: Ac	CfagOR1, CfagOR2. 1, CfagOR2. 2, CfagOR3 - 4, CfagOR5. 1, CfagOR5. 2, CfagOR6 - 8	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Gonzalez et al., 2017
豆荚小卷蛾 Cydia nigricana	I 型 Type I E8, E10-12: Ac	CnigOR1 - 2, $CnigOR5 - 9$	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Gonzalez et al., 2017
芽广翅小卷蛾 Hedya nubiferana	I 型 Type I E8, E10-12: Ac	HnubOR2.1, HnubOR2.2, HnubOR3, HnubOR6, HnubOR8.1, HnubOR8.2, HnubOR22	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Gonzalez et al., 2017
苹淡褐卷蛾 Epiphyas postvittana	I 型 Type I E11-14: Ac	EposOR1, EposOR6 - 7, EposOR21 - 22, EposOR41, EposOR45	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Jordan <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Corcoran, 2011; Corcoran <i>et al.</i> , 2015
桑小食心虫 Grapholita molesta	I 型 Type I Z8-12: Ac	GmolOR1, GmolOR4, GmolOR6, GmolOR11	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Li et al., 2015
斜纹卷蛾 Ctenopseustis obliquana	I 型 Type I Z8-14: Ac, Z5-14: Ac	CbolOR1, CbolOR6 - 7, CbolOR22, CbolOR45a, CbolOR45b	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Steinwender et al., 2015

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物种 Species	性信息系先型及土安风分 Pheromone type and major components	候选 PR 基因 Candidate PR genes	鉴定方法 Identification methods	参考文献 References
褐头卷叶蟆 Ctenopseustis herana	I 型 Type I Z5-14: Ac	CherORIa, CherORIb, CherOR6 - 7, CherOR21 - 22, CherOR45	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Steinwender et al., 2015
Planotortrix octo	I 型 Type I Z8-14: Ac	PoctOR1a, PoctOR6 – 7, PoctOR21 – 22, PoctOR45	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Steinwender <i>et al.</i> , 2016
Planotortrix excessana	I 型 Type I Z5-14: Ac, Z7-14: Ac	PexcORIa, PexcOR7, PexcOR21 - 22, PexcOR45	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Steinwender <i>et al.</i> , 2016
葡萄花翅小巻螻 Lobesia botrana	I 型 Type I E7, Z9-12: Ac	LbotOR1, LbotOR2.1 – 2. 4, LbotOR3.1, LbotOR4.2, LbotOR6, LbotOR38.2, LbotOR76	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Rojas <i>et al.</i> , 2018
枯叶蛾科 Lasiocampidae				
云南松毛虫 Dendrolimus houi	I型 Type I E5, Z7-12:0H	未鉴定到 PR 基因 No PR gene detected	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhang SF et al., 2014
思茅松毛虫 Dendrolimus kikuchii	I型 Type I Z5, E7-12: Ac	未鉴定到 PR 基因 No PR gene detected	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhang SF et al., 2014
马尾松毛虫 Dendrolimus punctatus	I 型 Type I E5, Z7-12:0H	未鉴定到 PR 基因 No PR gene detected	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2017a, 2017b
舟蛾科 Notodontidae				
仁扇舟蛾 Clostera restitura	I型Type I 性信息素成分未确定 Sex pheromone components not determined	Cres106862, Cres102753, Cres98888	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Gu <i>et al.</i> , 2019
灯蛾科 Arctiidae				
美国白蛾 Hyphantria cunea	II 型 Type II (9S,10R)-9,10-环氧-(3Z, 6Z)-二十一碳二烯(Z, Z)-3, 6-cis-9,10-Epoxyheneicosadiene	HyphOR1, HyphOR7, HyphOR50	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Zhang LW et al., 2016
尺蛾科 Geometridae				
冬尺蠖蛾 Operophtera brumata	II 型 Type II 1,3Z,6Z,9Z-19:Hy	ObruOR1	同源克隆 Homologous cloning	Zhang DD <i>et al.</i> , 2016
灰茶尺蠖 Ectropis grisescens	II 型 Type II Z3, Z9-6, 7-Epoxy-18: Hy, Z3, Z6, Z9-18: Hy	EgriOR24 - 25, EgriOR28, EgriOR31, EgriOR37, EgriOR44	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Li ZJ et al., 2017

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物种 Species	性信息素类型及主要成分 Pheromone type and major components	候选 PR 基因 Candidate PR genes	鉴定方法 Identification methods	参考文献 References
茶尺蠖 Ectropis obliqua	II 型 Type II Z3, Z9-6,7-Epoxy-18: Hy, Z3, Z6, Z9-18: Hy	EbolOR24 – 25, EbolOR28, EbolOR31, EbolOR37, EbolOR44	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Li et al., 2018
毒蛾科 Lymantriidae				
舞毒蛾 Lymantria dispar	III型 Type III (7R, 8S)-7,8 环氧-2-甲基 十八烷 (7R, 8S)-2-Methyl-7,8- epoxyoctadecane	LdisOR3	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	McComick et al., 2017
蛀果蛾科 Carposinidae				
桃小食心虫 Carposina sasakii	其他类型 Other types 顺元-二十碳烯-11-酮 Z7-Eicosen-11-one	CsasOR3, CsasOR8, CsasOR21, CsasOR33	触角转录组测序 Antennal transcriptome sequencing	Tian et al., 2018

已完成功能研究的性信息素受体的配体及研究方法 表 2

used in functional study	研究方法或材料
Table 2 Ligands of pheromone receptors and methods u	PR 名称及配体
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Species	PR names and ligands	Methods or materials for functional study	References
高山毛顶蛾 E. semipurpurella	EsemOR1: β-Caryophyllene; EsemOR3: (S,Z)-6-nonen-2-ol**; EsemOR6: - HEK293 细胞系表达系统 HEK293 cell line expression system: EsemOR5: (Z)-6-nonen-2-one*; EsemOR4: - 爪蟾卵母细胞表达系统 <i>Kenopus</i> oocyte expression system: EsemOR4: (R,Z)-6-nonen-2-ol*; EsemOR5; (S,Z)-6-nonen-2-ol	HEK293 细胞系 HEK293 cell line; 爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Yuvaraj et al., 2017; Hou et al., 2019
红醋栗穿孔蛾 L. capitella	LeapOR6; Z9, Z11-14: Ald *, LeapOR7; Z11-14: OH *, LeapOR8; Z9, Z11-14: OH **, LeapOR1, LeapOR3 - 5: -	HEK293 细胞系 HEK293 cell line	Yuvaraj <i>et al.</i> , 2018b
多音天蚕 A. polyphemus	ApolOR1: E6, Z11-16: Ald	HEK293 细胞系 HEK293 cell line	Forstner et al., 2009
烟草天蜒 M. sexta	MsexOR1; E10,Z12-16: Ald $^{\#*}$; MsexOR4: –	HEK293 细胞系 HEK293 cell line; CHO 细胞系 CHO cell line; 爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Wicher et al., 2017

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物种	PR 名称及配体	研究方法或材料	参考文献
Species	PR names and ligands	Methods or materials for functional study	References
家蚕 B. mori	BmorORI: E10, Z12-16: OH**; BmorOR3; E10, Z12-16: Ald *; BmorOR4 - 6; -	爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes; 果蝇"空神经元"系统 Drosophila" empty neuron" system; 转 基 因 家 蚕 Transgenic Bombyx mori; 家蚕巨型囊泡系统 Bombyx mori giant vesicles system; TALEN 基 B 蔵 除 TALEN gene knockout; HEK293 细胞系 HEK293 cell line	Sakurai et al., 2004, 2011, 2015; Nakagawa et al., 2005; Große-Wilde et al., 2006; Syed et al., 2006, 2010; Kurtovic et al., 2007; Hamada et al., 2014; Nakagawa and Touhara, 2014
烟芽夜蛾 H. virescens	HvirOR6; Z9-14: Ald*, HvirOR13; Z11-16: Ald**, HvirOR14; Z11-16: Ac*, HvirOR16; Z11-16: OH*, HvirOR11, HvirOR15; -	HEK293 细胞系 HEK293 cell line; 爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes;果蝇"空神经元"系统 Drosophila "empty neuron" system	Große-Wilde et al., 2007; Kurtovic et al., 2007; Wang G et al., 2011; Vásquez et al., 2013; Wang B et al., 2018
棉铃虫 H. armigera	HarmOR6; Z9-16: OH*; HarmOR13; Z11-16: Ald**; HarmOR14b; Z9-14: Ald*; HarmOR16; Z11-16: OH*; HarmOR11, HarmOR14, HarmOR15; -	爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes; CRISPR/Cas9 基因酸除CRISPR/Cas9 gene knockout; 草地贪夜蟆 Sf9 细胞系Spodoptera frugiperda Sf9 cell line; 果蝇"空神经元"系统Drosophila"empty neuron"system	Liu Y et al., 2013; Jiang et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2014; Yang K et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2018
翅青虫 H. assulta	HassOR6; Z9-16: OH*; HassOR13; Z11-16: Ald*; HassOR14b; Z9-16: Ald**; HassOR16: Z9-14: Ald*; HassOR14: –	爪蟾卵母细胞 <i>Kenopus</i> oocytes; 果蝇"空神经元"系统 <i>Drosophila</i> "empty neuron" system; SP9 细胞系 SP9 cell line	Jiang et al., 2014; Xu et al., 2014; Chang et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2016, 2018; Yang K et al., 2017
海灰翅夜蛾 S. littoralis	SlitOR5 : Z9 , E11-14: Ac**; SlitOR6 : Z9 , E12-14: Ac*; SlitOR13 : Z9 , E12-14: Ac*; SlitOR11 : $-$	果蝇"空神经元"系统 Drosophila"empty neuron"system; 爪蟾卵母细胞 Kenopus oocytes; CRISPR/Cas9 基因敲除 CRISPR/Cas9 gene knockout	Montagné <i>et al.</i> , 2012; de Fouchier <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Bastin- Héline <i>et al.</i> , 2019
甜菜夜蛾 S. exigua 斜纹夜蛾 S. litura	SexiOR13; Z9, E12-14: Ac**; SexiOR16; Z9-14: OH*; SexiOR6, SexiOR11; -SlituOR6; Z9, E12-14: Ac*; SlituOR13; Z9, E12-14: Ac*; SlituOR16; Z9-14: OH*; SlituOR11; -	爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes 爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Liu CC <i>et al.</i> , 2013 Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2015b
大蟆 S. inferens	SinfOR21; Z11-16: OH $^{*};$ SinfOR27; Z9 , E12-14: OAc $^{*};$ SinfOR29; Z11-16: Ac $^{*}^{\circ}$	爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Zhang YN et al., 2014
黄地老虎 A. segetum	AsegOR1; Z7-12: Ac**, AsegOR3; Z7-12: Ac**, AsegOR3; 3Z,6Z,9Z-21: Hy*, AsegOR4; Z7-12: Ac**, AsegOR5; Z9-14: Ac*, AsegOR6; Z5-10: OH*, AsegOR7; Z5-10: Ac*, AsegOR8; Z5-10: OH*; AsegOR9; Z5-10: Ac*; AsegOR10; Z9-14: Ac*	爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Zhang and Löfstedt, 2013; Zhang DD <i>et al.</i> , 2016

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多	PR 名称及配体	研究方法或材料	参考文献
Species	PR names and ligands	Methods or materials for functional study	References
双委夜蛾 A. dissimilis	AdisOR1: Z9, E12-14: OH *; AdisOR14; Z9, E12-14: OH *; AdisOR6, AdisOR11:	爪蟾 卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Liu et al., 2019
二点委夜嶼 A. lepigone	Alepors: Z7-12 : Ac *, Aleport: Z9-14 : Ac *, Alepors: Z11-16 : Ac *, Alepors: Z9, E12-14 : Ac *	爪蟾 卵母细胞 Kenopus oocytes	Zhang YN et al., 2019
粘虫 M. separata	MsepOR1; Z11-16: Ac**[同表1中 MsepPR4 (MsepPR4 as in Table 1)]; MsepOR3; Z11-16: Ald**[同表1中 MsepPR3 (MsepPR3 as in Table 1)]	爪蟾 卵母细胞 Kenopus oocytes	Mitsuno et al., 2008; Jiang et al., 2019
瓜绢蟆 D. indica	DindOR1; E11-16: Ald**	爪蟾 卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Mitsuno et al., 2008
脐橙螟 A. transitella	AtraOR1; Z11, Z13-16: Ald#; AtraOR3; Z11-16: Ald	爪蟾 卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Xu et al., 2012
二化蟆 C. suppressalis	CsupPR1; Z11-16: Ald**; CsupPR2; Z11-16: Ald**; CsupPR4; Z9-16: Ald*; CsupPR6; Z9-14: OH*; CsupPR5; -	爪蟾 卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Chang et al., 2015
豆秆野蟆 0. scapulalis	Osca OR1: E11-14: OH * ; OscaOR3: E11-14: Ac * ; OscaOR4: E11-14: Ac * ; OscaOR5: E12-14: Ac * ; OscaOR6 – 8: –	爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Miura <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2010; Nakagawa and Touhara, 2014
0. latipennis	OlatOR1: E11-14: OH#*	爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Miura <i>et al.</i> , 2009
欧洲玉米顿 O. nubilalis	OnubOR1; E12-14: Ac*; OnubOR3; E12-14: Ac*; OnubOR5; E12-14: Ac*; OnubOR6; Z11-14: Ac**; OnubOR4; -	爪蟾 卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Wanner <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Leary <i>et al.</i> , 2012
亚洲玉米蟆 0. furnacalis	OfurOR4; Z12-14: Ac**, OfurOR5b; Z11-14: Ac*, OfurOR6; E12-14: Ac**, OfurOR7; Z9-14: Ac*, OfurOR8; E11-14: Ac*, OfurOR3, OfurOR35a; -	爪蟾 卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Leary et al., 2012; Liu W et al., 2018
小菜蛾 P. xylostella	PxylOR1 ; Z11-16 : Ald**, PxylOR4 ; Z9 , E12-14 : Ac*, PxylOR41 ; Z9-14 : Ac*, PxylOR3 , PxylOR5 – 8 , PxylOR45 : –	爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes; 转基因家蚕 Transgenic Bombyx mori	Mitsuno <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Sakurai <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Liu YP <i>et al.</i> , 2018
苹果蠹蛾	CpumOR1: -; CpumOR1, CpumOR3; ethyl-E2, Z4-10: Ac; CpumOR3a; ethyl-	HEK293 细胞系 HEK293 cell line; CRISPR/Cas9 基因酸除 CRISPR/Cas9 gene knockout; 果蝇"空神经元"系统	Bengtsson <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Cattaneo <i>et al.</i> , 2017;
C. pomonella	E2,Z4-10: Ac; CpumOR6a; E8,E10-12: Ac*	Drosophila" empty neuron" system; 爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Garezynsk <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Wan <i>et al.</i> , 2019
苹果褐卷蛾 F postritona	EposOR1: Methyl salicylate; EposOR1: Z9, E11-14: Ac*; EposOR6: Z11-14: Ac*; FragOB4s Ev. 1014: Ac*; FragOB4s	St9 细胞系 St9 cell line; HEK293 细胞系 HEK293 cell line	Jordan <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Corcoran,
www.configurana	Collors 28 14. A.** Calina.	 HFK203 知	Steinwender of al 2015
褐头卷叶蛾 C. herana	CherOR7: Z7-14: Ac; CherOR1a, CherOR1b: -	HEK293 细胞系 HEK293 cell line	Steinwender et al., 2015
冬尺蠖蛾 O. brumata	ObruOR1: 1,3Z, 6Z, 9Z-19: $\mathrm{Hy}^{\#}$ *	爪蟾卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Zhang DD et al., 2016
灰茶尺蠖 E. grisescens	EgriOR31; Z3, Z9-6,7-epoxy-18: Hy**	爪蟾 卵母细胞 Xenopus oocytes	Li ZJ et al., 2017

仅对植物挥发物梨酯有电生理反应 (Bengtsson et al., 2014; Cattaneo et al., 2017), 对性信息素成分 没有反应,但当它在爪蟾卵母细胞中表达时,不仅能 被梨酯激活,也能被性信息素所激活(Wan et al., 2019)。烟青虫 HassOR13 在果蝇"空神经元"表达 系统和烟青虫触角 ORN 中的结合谱比爪蟾卵母细 胞中的结合谱更窄,表现出更强的特异性(Wang et al., 2016)。Hou 等(2019)和 Yuvaraj 等(2017)使 用 HEK293 细胞系和爪蟾卵母细胞两种表达系统研 究了高山毛顶蛾 PR 的功能并系统地比较了两种表 达系统鉴定 PR 的功能差异,结果表明,在不同的表 达系统中, EsemOR3 和 EsemOR5 的选择特异性和 结合特异性均存在差异;此外, EsemOR4 在 HEK293 表达系统中对测试的性信息素成分均无电生理反 应,而在爪蟾卵母细胞表达系统中特异地对主要性 信息素成分有反应(Yuvaraj et al., 2017; Hou et al., 2019)。这种同一个 PR 在不同的异源表达系统中 表现出明显的功能差异,可能与不同异源表达系统 固有的因素有关,也可能与不同的表达系统中气味 的刺激方式差异相关。另外,与昆虫体内环境相比, 由于异源表达系统存在一些固有的缺陷同样会限制 我们对 PR 功能的评估,例如,鉴定 PR 功能时所用 的气味浓度和昆虫在自然环境中所接触的气味浓度 是否相符,筛选 PR 配体时所使用的气味种类和数 量,异源表达系统中缺少性信息素识别过程中的重 要蛋白,如 PBP, SNMP 和 ODE 等。因此,当我们鉴 定 PR 功能时,不能简单地根据体外筛选得到的配 体来定义其体内功能,还需要借助体内功能研究方 法,对其功能进行进一步确定。

目前,研究蛾类 PR 功能的体内研究方法主要包括 RNA 干扰(RNA interference, RNAi)技术(Lin et al., 2015; Zhang QH et al., 2017), TALENs (transcription activator-like effector nucleases)基因编辑技术(Sakurai et al., 2015)以及 CRISPR/Cas9 (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats associated nuclease Cas9)基因编辑技术(Chang et al., 2017)等。由于蛾类昆虫基因的RNAi 效果差,不同基因干扰效率差异大(Terenius et al., 2011),所以目前使用RNAi 技术研究蛾类 PR 功能的报道较少,而 CRISPR/Cas9 作为一种新兴基因编辑技术,凭借其效率高、价格低、操作简单等优点,在今后 PR 功能研究中必将占据重要地位。但是,我们也应该注意到,如果单独运用基因敲除技术研究 PR 的功能会存在一定的盲目性。例如,当一

个 PR 突变体的交配率下降时,并不能清楚地解释 这个 PR 是如何导致交配率下降的。尽管可以通过 电生理技术比较突变体和野生型对性信息素的反应 差异,但仍难以解释这些差异是由这个 PR 直接还 是间接导致的。有研究发现,位于同一根感器下的 神经元之间存在侧向抑制现象并能影响昆虫嗅觉行 为(Su et al., 2012; Zhang Y et al., 2019),所以,— 个神经元上的受体被敲除时,很可能影响邻近神经 元的功能。此外,由于受体和配体之间是组合编码 的(Carey et al., 2010; de Fouchier et al., 2017),受 体之间还可能存在功能补偿作用。因此,为了更全 面地研究和理解 PR 的功能,需要将体外的功能鉴 定方法和体内的研究方法充分地结合起来。一般情 况下,体外功能研究方法周期较短,操作相对简单, 所以我们可以先通过体外异源表达系统对目标 PR 的配体进行大范围地筛选,明确其候选配体,推测其 在昆虫体内的功能。然后在昆虫体内将目标 PR 基 因进行敲除,并针对其配体设计试验验证该 PR 的 体内功能。例如, Liu Y 等(2013) 通过爪蟾卵母细 胞表达系统确定了棉铃虫 HarmOR16 是一种性信息 素拮抗剂 Z11-16: OH 的受体,但是并不清楚它分布 在哪种类型的长毛形感器及其生态学作用。随后, Chang 等 (2017) 通过 CRISPR/Cas9 技术将 HarmOR16 在棉铃虫中进行敲除,并借助电生理及 行为学实验,明确了该受体与棉铃虫选择最优的交 配时间有关。

3.2 蛾类典型性信息素受体的功能研究

通常情况下, 蛾类典型的 PR 基因比较保守, 在进化树中聚集于同一分支, 这也是蛾类典型 PR 基因鉴定的一个重要标准。表 2 总结了截至 2019 年12 月, 已经研究功能的蛾类 PR 的配体及研究方法等信息。

根据目前已研究功能的典型 PR 对性信息素的结合特异性,将其分为以下几类:(1)结合谱特异的PR。这类 PR 通常是主要性信息素的受体。例如,家蚕主要性信息素成分 E10, Z12-16: OH 的受体BmorOR1(Sakurai et al., 2004),红醋栗穿孔蛾主要性信息素成分 Z9, Z11-14: OH 的受体 LcapOR8(Yuvaraj et al., 2018b)等(表2)。特异的结合谱有助于更准确地识别同种雌蛾释放的性信息素而不受其他成分的干扰。(2)结合谱宽的 PR。除了结合谱特异的 PR 以外,大多数 PR 都能被多种结构类似的性信息素成分或类似物所激活,具有较宽的配体结合谱。例如,黄地老虎 Agrotis segetum 所有的 PR

(Zhang and Löfstedt, 2013), 豆秆野螟 Ostrinia scapulalis 除了未鉴定到配体的 OscaOR6 - 8 (Miura et al., 2009, 2010) 等, 均能被至少两种性信息素或 类似物所激活。这类 PR 基因可能是对性信息素改 变的一种预适应,即使性信息素成分发生了轻微的 变化,雄成虫同样能追踪到雌成虫(Fleischer and Krieger, 2018)。(3)未鉴定到配体的 PR。除了上 面两类 PR 以外,还有一些 PR 不能被测试的化合物 所激活,这类 PR 很常见,在目前已鉴定 PR 功能的 蛾类中普遍存在(表2)。不过,虽然目前未鉴定到 这类 PR 对应的配体,但是并不能说明它们完全没 有作用。Zhang 等发现冬尺蠖蛾 ObruOR1 能被 II 类 性信息素成分 1,3Z,6Z,9Z-19: Hy 所激活,而其在 黄地老虎中的同源基因 AsegOR3 同样能被这类化合 物所激活(Zhang DD et al., 2016)。系统发育分析 结果表明, ObruOR1 和 AsegOR3 与烟芽夜蛾 HvirOR11,棉铃虫 HarmOR11,烟青虫 HassOR11 以 及甜菜夜蛾 SexiOR11 聚集在进化树的同一分支,而 这些 OR11 在功能研究中均未鉴定到对应的配体, 这说明这些 OR11 很可能同样识别这一类化合物。 但是这些化合物的来源及其对夜蛾科昆虫的生态学 意义还需进一步研究。另外, Cattaneo 等(2017)借 助 HEK293 细胞系及果蝇空神经元表达系统研究苹 果蠹蛾 CpomOR1 的功能,发现 CpomOR1 在两种表 达系统中均不能被测试的化合物激活。但是, Garczynski 等(2017)使用 CRISPR/Cas9 技术将该受 体进行基因敲除,发现突变体雌虫产卵量及卵孵化 率均显著下降,尽管尚不清楚 CpomOR1 的作用机理。

3.3 蛾类其他性信息素受体的功能研究

尽管科研人员已经在蛾类昆虫中鉴定了大量的典型 PR,并且对其中一部分的功能进行了深入地研究,但是仍然存在一些问题没有解决。例如,在几个已进行 OR 鉴定和分析的物种中未鉴定到典型的 PR 基因,如黄野螟 Heortia vitessoides (Cheng et al., 2019)及松毛虫属 Dendrolimus 的 3 种松毛虫(Zhang SF et al., 2014, 2017a, 2017b)。此外,在多个已完成典型 PR 功能研究的物种中,未找到其主要性信息素成分的受体,如斜纹夜蛾 Spodoptera litura (Zhang et al., 2015b)与海灰翅夜蛾(Montagné et al., 2012; de Fouchier et al., 2015)的主要性信息素成分 E8, E10-12: OH 的受体(Bengtsson et al., 2014; Cattaneo et al., 2017; Garczynsk et al., 2017; Wan et al., 2019)以及苹果褐卷蛾主要性信息素成

分 *E*11-14: Ac(Jordan *et al.*, 2009; Corcoran, 2011) 的受体等。这些问题都暗示了蛾类昆虫可能还存在其他的 PR 基因。

近些年,研究人员在几种蛾类昆虫中发现一些位于典型 PR 分支以外的 PR 基因,这些 PR 同样起着识别性信息素的作用。Bastin-Héline 等(2019)通过表达量及功能筛选,找到了海灰翅夜蛾一个独立于传统 PR 分支的候选 PR 基因,通过基因敲除并借助行为、电生理等研究证明了 SlitOR5 为其主要性信息素的受体。Li 等同样通过 OR 基因的表达量,找到一簇在灰茶尺蠖 Ectropis grisescens 雄蛾触角中高表达的 OR 基因,但是这个 OR 基因并不在传统的 PR 分支中,通过体外功能研究,发现这个分支中的一个 OR 能特异地识别其主要性信息素成分(Li ZJ et al., 2017)。Yuvaraj 等(2017)通过触角转录组鉴定了一种单孔亚目蛾类高山毛顶蛾的 OR 基因,通过功能研究找到 3 个识别其性信息素的 PR 基因,这 3 个 PR 基因构成了一个独立的 PR 分支(图1)。

目前人们对于蛾类非典型 PR 的研究报道较少,主要集中在上述海灰翅夜蛾等 3 个物种中。但是随着更多蛾类的 PR 基因得到鉴定和功能得到研究,我们对蛾类 PR 的认识也必将更加全面,更加深入。

4 蛾类昆虫性信息素受体的进化

雌蛾释放的性信息素作为种内异性交流的主要 方式,也使种间产生了生殖隔离。通常情况下,不同 种雌蛾释放的性信息素成分存在很大差异。为了能 在复杂的环境中找到合适的配偶,雄蛾必须进化出 一套与其高度特异的信息素相对应的 PR 基因。为 了研究不同种蛾类 PR 的进化关系, 我们使用 RAxML v8(Stamatakis, 2014)的 JTT 氨基酸替换模 型构建进化树。进行 1 000 次 bootstrap 统计学检 测,选取7种蛾类的 OR 基因及冬尺蠖蛾的 ObruOR1 和 ObruOrco 进行系统发育分析(图1)。这 7种蛾类包括高山毛顶蛾、红醋栗穿孔蛾、家蚕、海 灰翅夜蛾、马尾松毛虫 Dendrolimus punctatus、灰茶尺 蠖以及桃小食心虫 Carposina sasakii。这些蛾类物种 均具有独特的特征:高山毛顶蛾的性信息素为0型 性信息素,红醋栗穿孔蛾是性信息素为 I 型的单孔 亚目蛾类,家蚕为蛾类昆虫的模式昆虫,海灰翅夜蛾 中发现了新的 PR 基因分支,马尾松毛虫不包含传 统的 PR 基因,灰茶尺蠖的性信息素为Ⅱ型性信息

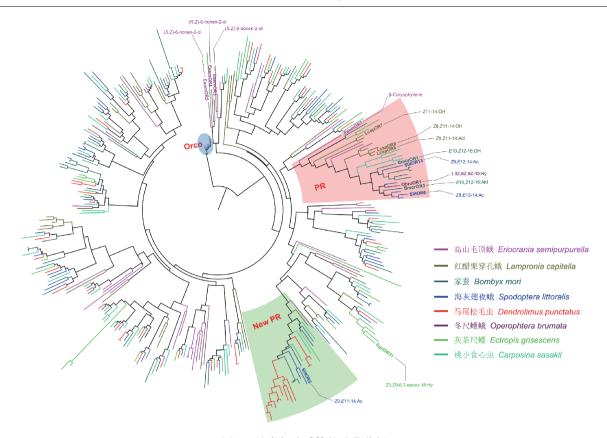


图 1 蛾类气味受体的进化分析

Fig. 1 Phylogenetic analysis of odorant receptors in moths

用于系统进化树构建的 OR 氨基酸序列来源物种及文献出处 Source species and references of OR amino acid sequences used for phylogenetic tree construction: 高山毛顶蛾 Eriocrania semipurpurella (Yuvaraj et al., 2017, 2018a), 红醋栗穿孔蛾 Lampronia capitella (Yuvaraj et al., 2018a, 2018b), 家蚕 Bombyx mori (Tanaka et al., 2009), 海灰翅夜蛾 Spodoptera littoralis (Walker et al., 2019), 马尾松毛虫 Dendrolimus punctatus (Zhang et al., 2017a, 2017b), 灰茶尺蠖 Ectropis grisescens (Li ZJ et al., 2017), 桃小食心虫 Carposina sasakii (Tian et al., 2018), 冬尺蠖蛾 Operophtera brumata (Zhang DD et al., 2016). 氨基酸序列使用 MAFFT v7 (Katoh and Standley, 2013)进行比对,进化树使用 RAxML v8 (Stamatakis, 2014)的 JTT 氨基酸替换模型进行构建。进行 1 000 次 bootstrap 统计学检测。Alignments of amino acid sequences were performed by MAFFT version 7 (Zhang DD et al., 2016) and the phylogenetic tree was constructed using RAxML version 8 (Stamatakis, 2014) with the JTT amino acid substitution model. Node support was assessed using a bootstrap method based on 1 000 replicates.

素,并已鉴定到独立于传统 PR 分支的 PR 基因,桃小食心虫的性信息素类型属于其他类型,冬尺蠖蛾的性信息素为Ⅱ型性信息素,并已鉴定到位于传统 PR 分支上的 PR 基因。

从进化树我们可以发现,尽管这些蛾类的亲缘关系较远,但是它们的 Oreo 基因仍聚在进化树的同一分支,具有高度保守性。相对来说,不同蛾类 PR 基因的进化关系较远。根据目前已鉴定功能的 PR 基因的系统发育关系,我们发现除了传统的 PR 分支以外,还包含3个PR 分支,高山毛顶蛾的3个PR 基因构成了一个感受0型性信息素成分的PR 分支,海灰翅夜蛾中新发现的一个识别其主要性信息素成分的PR 基因构成了一个新的PR 分支以及灰茶尺蠖识别其主要性信息素的PR 基因形成的一个分支(图1)。

值得注意的是,在传统的 PR 分支中,既包括识别 II 型性信息素的 PR 又包括识别 II 型性信息素的 PR,同时还包括一个识别重要植物源气味 β-caryophyllene 的 OR (EsemOR1)。另外,性信息素为其他类型的桃小食心虫的 4 个候选 PR 也分布在此分支中,尽管目前它们的功能还没有得到鉴定。这说明识别不同类型性信息素的 PR 基因在进化上并没有完全分离,可能由相同的祖先基因(ancestral gene)进化而来。但奇怪的是,马尾松毛虫的性信息素的类型为 I 型,但是它的 PR 基因并不分布在传统 PR 分支中,这说明了马尾松毛虫 PR 基因的进化与其性信息素种类以及物种进化并没有直接联系。冬尺蠖蛾 ObruOR1 与识别 I 型性信息素的 PR 基因的进化关系,同样支持这一观点(图1,粉色分支)。

海灰翅夜蛾作为一种典型利用I型性信息素的

蛾类昆虫,它识别主要性信息素的 PR 基因编码蛋白,SlitOR5 分布在一个远离传统的 PR 分支的分支中(图1,绿色分支)。我们发现,这个分支包含多个马尾松毛虫的 OR 基因,同时还包括其他除了冬尺蠖蛾(进化树仅包括报道的两个基因)以外所有蛾类的 OR 基因,这说明了这个新的 PR 分支并不是海灰翅夜蛾所独有的,很可能与传统的 PR 分支一样,在 OR 进化过程中分化并独立出来。尽管处于这个分支中其他蛾类的 OR 基因的功能还未得到验证,但我们发现,对于某一种蛾类来说,它的 PR 基因在两个分支中的分布存在一定偏向性。例如,马尾松毛虫所有的候选 PR 基因都分布在此分支,而家蚕和红醋栗穿孔蛾候选 PR 基因则更多分布在传统PR 分支中。当然,如果想明确两个 PR 分支的进化关系,还需要更多的实验证据支持。

灰茶尺蠖的一个识别其主要性信息素的候选PR 既不属于传统的PR 分支中也不属于新鉴定的PR 分支(图1)。在系统发育树中,这一簇基因与新的PR 分支关系更近,但是目前还不能确定它们是否属于同一分支。如果它们是属于同一分支,那么对这几个物种而言,PR 基因更多存在于新的分支中,这个结果可能在一定程度上颠覆我们对蛾类PR基因进化及性信息素识别机制的认识。

另外一个 PR 分支由高山毛顶蛾的 3 个 PR 基因构成,这 3 个基因主要分布在蛾类昆虫识别植物源气味的 OR 基因分支中。由于高山毛顶蛾的性信息素结构更类似于植物挥发物,因此存在这样的进化关系也很好理解。此外,我们注意到不管在传统PR 分支还是新的 PR 分支中,它们最外缘都是高山毛顶蛾的 OR 基因(图 1),这与高山毛顶蛾在蛾类中的进化关系一致,说明了其他蛾类的 PR 可能是由高山毛顶蛾的 OR 进化而来。

对于亲缘关系较远的蛾类,它们 PR 基因的进化关系较远(图 1), PR 的功能也存在很大差异(表 2)。但对于一些高度近缘的蛾类,它们的性信息素成分和 PR 基因都非常相似,因此它们必须借助与其近缘种同源的 PR 基因,通过基因表达量差异,基因功能分化等方式来区分同种雌蛾与近缘种雌蛾所释放的性信息素成分。

欧洲玉米螟 Ostrinia nubilalis (ECB)包含两个亚种,分别为 E 型和 Z 型,Z 型的性信息素为 Z11-14: Ac(Z11)和 E11-14: Ac(E11),主要组分为 Z11-14: Ac。而亚洲玉米螟 Ostrinia furnacalis (ACB)的性信息素组分为 Z1: 1比例的 Z12-14: Ac(Z12)和 Z13-14: Ac(Z12)和 Z13-14: Ac(Z12)和 Z14: Ac(Z14: Ac(Z14:

14: Ac(E12)。尽管它们性信息素组分的结构非常 相似,但是它们的雄成虫仅特异地识别同种雌成虫 释放的性信息素,这暗示了两个近缘物种识别性信 息素的过程存在差异。对其 PR 的功能研究结果表 明,亚洲玉米螟的 ACBOR3 特异地识别其性信息素 成分E12 和Z12,而欧洲玉米螟Z型的直系同源基 因 ECB(Z) OR3 则对同种雌蛾产生的性信息素 E11有强烈反应,对亚洲玉米螟的性信息素 E12 和 Z12 的反应很弱。通过受体选择压分析,结合单点突变 和功能研究,研究人员发现 ECB(Z) OR3 的氨基酸 序列第 148 位的丙氨酸(A)突变导致了两个受体的 功能分化(Leary et al., 2012)。与此类似,近缘物种 棉铃虫和烟青虫性信息素组分均为 Z11-16: Ald 和 Z9-16: Ald, 但是两者的比例却完全相反, 分别为 97:3和3:97(Li RT et al., 2017)。两个物种 PR 的 表达模式及其体外功能研究结果表明, OR13 和 OR14b 分别作为棉铃虫和烟青虫识别其主要性信 息素 Z11-16: Ald 和 Z9-16: Ald 的受体,它们在两个 物种中的表达量也发生了变化(Liu Y et al., 2013; Yang K et al., 2017)。此外, OR14b 在两个物种中 的功能也发生了分化, HassOR14b 特异地识别烟青 虫的主要性信息素成分 Z9-16: Ald, 而 HarmOR14b 则主要识别棉铃虫的次要性信息素成分 Z9-14: Ald 和 Z9-16: Ald。通过定点突变结合功能分析的方法, 研究人员发现两个氨基酸位点的突变导致了 OR14b 在两个物种间的功能分化(Yang K et al., 2017)

这些研究表明,近缘种间直系同源 PR 的氨基酸位点突变导致了 PR 的功能发生了分化,进而引起近缘种对同种性信息素的行为差异。这种通过氨基酸突变而导致其对性信息素结合能力发生改变的 PR,是与其高度特异的性信息素及物种分化是相适应的,也是驱动新物种形成的重要动力。

5 展望

在过去15年中, 蛾类昆虫 PR 的研究已取得了诸多进展, 17个科65种蛾类的PR基因得到了鉴定, 30种蛾类的PR功能得到研究(表1和2), 但仍存在很多问题亟需解决。在今后的PR研究中,以下方面的研究可以作为研究的重要方向:

(1)目前 PR 的功能研究主要集中在夜蛾科昆虫中,对其他科昆虫特别是非 I 型性信息素蛾类的 PR 功能研究较少,严重限制我们对 PR 基因进化的

理解,在今后研究中可鉴定更多非 I 型性信息素蛾类的 PR 及其功能,增加对 PR 基因进化的认识。

- (2)缺乏对于一些具有特殊表达模式的 PR 基因的功能认知,如在雌蛾触角中高表达,在成虫其他组织或幼虫、蛹中也有表达的 PR,它们可能具有一些与其表达量相对应的特殊功能,通过对这些特殊 PR 的功能进行解析拓宽对 PR 功能的认识。
- (3) 蛾类的 PR 新分支均是 2017 年之后才开始报道,目前研究人员对这类基因的关注度较低,功能研究则更少。以后在对蛾类昆虫 PR 基因鉴定和功能研究时,也需要更多关注新 PR 分支的 PR 基因,特别是未鉴定到传统 PR 分支 PR 的蛾类,这些研究必将进一步促进揭示 PR 进化与蛾类进化的关系。
- (4) PR 基因在蛾类昆虫的性信息素识别过程中发挥核心作用,但是其他嗅觉相关蛋白,包括PBP, IR 以及 SNMP 等同样发挥重要作用。目前对这些嗅觉蛋白单独的功能研究报道较多,但是对它们如何协同发挥作用的研究非常缺乏,这也限制了我们对蛾类昆虫性信息素识别分子机制的认知。今后可对 PR 与其他嗅觉相关蛋白,特别是 PR 与 PBP和 SNMP1 的互作关系进行研究,加强对 PR 作用机制的理解。
- (5)昆虫的 PR 属于 OR 亚家族,目前 OR 的三级结构的研究仅限于对 Orco 的结构研究,但是对 PR 与 Orco 形成异聚复合体的结构研究仍是空白,极大地限制了我们通过蛋白结构对 PR 配体结合的关键氨基酸位点及 PR 功能的预测。因此,尝试解析 PR 和 Orco 形成复合体的结构,有助于理解 PR 结构和功能的关系,以及 PR 功能分化和物种进化的关系。
- (6)尽管目前很多蛾类 PR 的功能得到了鉴定,但是基于 PR 功能指导开发蛾类害虫绿色防控技术的报道却很少。在今后的研究中,通过已鉴定 PR 的功能设计更加高效的蛾类害虫绿色防控措施将是本领域研究的热点。首先,由于很多蛾类昆虫的性信息素成分并不稳定,在田间应用时严重影响使用效果和防控时间。因此,可以从 PR 的功能入手,筛选能激活相同 PR 且结构更加稳定的配体,从而增加行为调控剂的作用时长,保证作用效果。另外,PR 对配体的识别具有一定的灵敏度,我们可以使用PR 高敏感的配体替换低敏感的配体,在保证不影响防控效果的同时降低生产成本。当然,也可以通过种植转基因植物,释放转基因目标昆虫等方法对害虫的目标 PR 进行干扰或敲除,影响蛾类害虫的交

配和种群繁衍,达到防控目的。

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